NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT 2, 143,586 acres, being an increase of \$1,411 acres.

days add at al London, August 21, 1851. The returns of the last census have furnished many materials for our political economists and statists, and certainly in all their bearings point to

most important conclusions. For instance, the population of England, Wales, and Scotland, and population of England, Wales, and Scotland, and the islands in the British seas increased from 1841 to 1851, 2,237,438, whilst that of Ireland diminished no less than 1,649,325; leaving the absolute increase of the United Kingdom only 578,113 during the ten years, and of this aggregate increase no less than 405,457 is found in the division of London, or within the metropolitan districts, which extend over a surface of about seven hundred square miles. So much for the general result, considering Ireland as part of the United Kingdom, and the grand total of the people who regard Queen Vio-roria as their liege sovereign, and who form the standard by which the United Kingdom, as a whole nation, is to be measured, when compared, in respect to numerical position, with other nations.

Of the increase in England and Wales alone, which is stated to be 1,968,341, it is found that— The metropolitan districts have increased. 405,457 The seats of the cotton manufactures.

Those of the woollen manufactures.

The earthernware and iron districts.

The great coal district.

Leaving for the agricultural districts. 1,968,341

Of this increase in the agricultural districts, the Editor of the Economist-very good authority in the case, though always to be followed with caution, on account of his very strong bias upon some binks that a large proportion is to be found in the d with agricultural pursuits. towns, and therefore unconnected with agricultural pursuits.

The Economist supposes that at the very least 1,600,000 of the 1,968,341 is an increase of town population, or a population not immediately and directly dependant on agriculture for employment and subsistence; and that, "in whatever degree all this new population may have been actually fed by the productions of our own agriculturists, i found its nourishment in other arts than agriculture." The facts stated by the Economist arp extremely valuable, although we are not quite convinced tha as which he draws from them are correct. The increase in some of the cities and towns is very surpris-

and the same of th	1841.	1851.	Per c
The metropolitan districts 2	,056,563	2,461,960	19
Liverpool	311,683	408, 298	31
Manchester	339,734	439,757	30
Bradford	132,161	181,977	37
Leeds	88,741	101,331	14
Huddersfield	109,011	128,843	14
Halifax	109,073	120,943	10
Brighton	46,661	65,573	41
York	47,778	57,111	10
Peterborough, (district)	25,473	28,966	14
Lincoln, (district)	36,110	42,061	16
Boston and Skirbeck	14,443	16,969	17
Peterborough and Lincoln	include the	poor-law	distric

The county of Durham has increased 26 per cent. during

the last ten years ; that of Lancashire 22 per cent. A statement of the changes which the population of the United Kingdom has undergone during the last fifty years, and the reflections which it would suggest, would be highly important, but of far too extensive a nature for present notice. In 1801 1851 it is 20,936,468, or nearly doubled. The female po-

2,622,617 persons. It would be a great mistake to infer that tunity to shake the whole fabric of English Episcopacy. the population of the British island is less at this moment than | Some of our journals have made the following comparisons an ascertained fact that the population of a country increases until the deficiency left by their ravages is filled up. The disciples of MALTRUS, as well as those of SADLETE, agree in admitting the fact that the ratio of the increase of population diminishes in proportion to the increased density of popula tion; and the experience and example of the United State abundantly corroborate the principle. The numbers removed by emigration would, in so fer as they diminished the density of population, tend to augment the ratio of increase from births, the same as if they had been removed by war or pesti lence. Nay, they would increase this ratio to a much greater extent; for they still continue to consume much of the produce and manufacture of these islands, and thus afford employment and sustenance for a more numerous population ere. The subject of emigration is a most extensive and important one, and ramifies itself into almost every question of ocial and political life. It has not, we think, been yet sufficently attended to. It is bringing about most important results, and will ere long, in some of these results, force it tion of statesmen and philosophers, is

order that it may receive that direction which is best calculaied to lead to the general good of the human family. We nothe following remarks in a late morning paper-we think the Baily News. They are so much to our mind, (although stirely so,) and express so tersely and clearly, much that we would say, that we venture to submit them to your

the slands within which it was generated by an invasion of Celt Romen, Sexon, and Norman, with numerous minor admitures It occupies the far greater part of the North American continent and the Antilles, and has even set foot on the Southern American continent. It is beginning to fill up Suth Africa. Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesis, and has four ded a military empire in India. What are the relations of the British Government to the English race scattered over the world? More than a third of them have discovered its allegiance, and established a rival Government of the state of the sta owne its allegiance, and established a rival Government of their swn. Of the remaining two-thirds, those who inhabit the clonies are daily being taught to sigh for independence; the colonies are daily being taught to sigh for independence; and even is India our supremacy is endangered by political blunies. We do not present to be free from the bias of to-cal and historical associations when we wish that the government of he British islands should continue the most powerful among the English race; but, even spart from these proposessions as bettern that it is the state of the continue the most powerful among the English race; but, even spart from these preposessions, we believe that it is for the interest of human salure that a should continue the most powerful. The English nation and the English Government are synonymous erms; and while the English nation has approved itself most apable of self-government than any people of the Old World, at has retained a finer sense of chivalrous integrity, and a more considerate regard for the rights and happiness of less stillized times, than any people of the New World. We believe that a higher and better tone of civilization throughout the world will be promoted if Britain continues to maintain the proposession.

ressing subject, can scarcely force itself upon the human mind. The census returns have disclosed he melancholy facts that the population of that esutiful island has, during the last ten years, diminished whilst nearly almost every other country on the earth's sursee has been increasing) no less than 1,619 325; that the introduce some new ideas among our yacht builders.

It was determined, at a full meeting of the R-yal Commissing a diminution of 269,3.3; and that the number of some, and especially those of the small or cottier class, has put sed during the last three years 140,101. This reduc-We have now before us "A Return of Irish Ag-

The reduction in the cultivation of wheat was.....
The reduction in the cultivation of barley was.....
The cultivation of rye had also decreased. ...8.674

here had been an increase in the value of the stock of

These figures," says Captain Larcom, one of the Commissioners who make the report, "will be very differently viewed by different people; and, as indications of the future, very different inferences with be drawn from them. They exhibit extensive changes in the agricultural condition of the country, which have attended a period of painful transition, and have, to a great extent, resulted from it. They can scarcely be considered otherwise than favorable in regard to production. They indicate, by the increase of large farms, the increasing investment of capital in agriculture, and the abandonment of that unskilled husbandry which attended minute subdivision of the land without capital. The increase of live stock on the large farms is a direct consequence of this change. A more careful consideration, or fuller knowledge, of the peculiarities of the soil and climate of freland would probably arise from the same cause, by directing higher intelligence to cultivation. This at present appears leading to the increase of flax, of green crops, and of oats, in preference to other creal produce; while, on the whole, in spite of a series of bad and indifferent seasons, there is an increased quantity of land brought into tillage, and an increased amount of live stock main/aimed in the country. These changes have been concurrent with a rapid decrease of the population. There can be little doubt from what class of the community the defection has taken place; and the agricultural changes, which there is reason to believe had already begun, have been doubtless precipitated or hastened by that defection. The present agricultural condition of the country is more favorable than that which it has replaced, or is replacing; and in regard to those who remain there can be little reason to regard the future with apprehension. If those who have left our shores have also improved their condition, as all reports would lead us to believe, the result will, on the whole, be favorable, however naturally and deeply we may grieve over the suffering which has attended the transition in all classes of society." of society.

The statements made in Parliament by Mr. Houseman and other advocates of ecclesisstical reform of the great revenues which several of our Bishops continue to enjoy, notwithstanding the limitations of such revenues by the acts of Parliament of 1835, 1836, and 1837, have led to much disussion. Figures are before Parliament showing the following facts: The Bishop of London has his income fixed at £10,000; during the last three years he has received £24 272, £18,974, and £19,895, respectively; the Bishop of Winchester's income is fixed at £7,000; he has received during the last four years £19,383, £11,313, £10,792, and £28,383, respectively ; the Bishop of Durham's revenue was fixed at £8,000; the gross revenues of the See for the last four years were £133,607.

Dr. Malter, the Bishop of Durham, is a thoroughgoing Whig or reforming Bishop. By some special agreement he was to be entitled to receive all his rents and fines, upon paying to the Commissioners a stipulated sum of £11,200 per annum. The result is, that, after paying this amount, and retaining his fixed stipend of £8,000 per annum, his lordpulation of Great Britain was only 10,567,893; in ship has also during the last four years enriched himself to the further amount of £56,807. Now, it is quite clear that this pulation during the last fifty years has increased 78,209 was not what Parliament meant by the act of 1837. The nore than the male. The entire majority of females in Great Bishop's income was intended to be £8,000 per annum, and Britain is 551,026, or more than a thirty-seventh part of the the payment of £11,200 out of the annual receipts of the entire population. This is a discrepancy which is constantly increasing. A directly contrary tendency is observable in scribed limit. But his lordship gives a different interpretation nearly all the colonies. The cause is obvious. He will be to the business; and he has coolly put into his pocket during a wise and Benevolent statesman who can apply a remedy. the last four years £56,807 which did not belong to him. Closely connected with the subject of population is that of His income last year was £20,419 8s. 7d., or £19,419 more emigration. We have before us the statements upon this latter than it was intended it should be. This state of things must subject for the last twenty-five years, by which it appears that not continue to be. Some legislator friendly to the Church during that period there emigrated from the United Kingdom must take the matter in hand, or an enemy will use this oppor-

the Catholic Churches of France and Spain :

In England the annual expense of the Church. iwo Archbishops and twenty-three Bishops, is... £200,000 in France the annual cost of its fifteen Archbishops

Thus, in England and Wales, where the number of m ers of the Established Church is not more than 12,000,000, the expense of supporting that church is £157,000 more annually than the expense of the Catholic Church of France, there the members of that Church amount to at least 84 000,000; and more by £138,000 than the expense of th Catholic Church of Spain, of which the entire population of the country, about 13,000,000, are supposed to be members The two Archbishops of England receive by law £25,000 per annum ; the twenty-four Archbishops of France and Spain receive among them £21,000.

In 1850 the Bishop of Winchester received £28.388. £2,388 more than the sixty five Catholic Bishops in France In 1850 the Bishop of Durham received no less than £27,419; and for that sum in Spain twenty-five Bishops would have been supported.

Truly, these things are neither reasonable, proper, not cent; and we hold ourselves to be the true friends of the Church when we say the sooner there is an end put to them

We are glad to find that the prosperity of England cor inues to be evinced by the decreasing number of paupers. The number receiving relief on the 1st of July last was 744,860, being a diminution of 18,299, or 2.4 per cent. during the year, and, as compared with 1849, of 70,663, or 8.8 per cent.

We omitted some considerable item in our statement of th ceipts of the Great Exhibition last week. We find them stated to have been to the 13th instant, inclusive, no less than£389,582 3 10

And we have the total amount of £403,272 17 10 The attendance during the past week has considerably di ing the arrivale from the provinces : but we think there has been a greater influx than ever from the continent. There have been several additions to the Exhibition during the week, including some interesting ones from the United States; among these latter, Mr. Hvouse's statue of Oliver Twist excites much attention.

The lightness of the American carriages still continu attract the attention of the European spects o s, as being, in cil of Chairmen of Juries to Mr. M. Conmick for his reaping machine. Whilst on the subject of American produ tions, to sail his yacht "America" against any vessel in the British ing officers. Royal Yacht Club, either for a piece of plate, or for any sum and figures upon the subject of IRELAND. A more not exceeding £10,000, has not yet been accepted. The important, interesting, and at the same time disswiftest vessels of the Club for one of the annual prizes. The race will come off to-morrow, but we shall not be able to communicate the result. The America receives the unbounded

a diminution of 269,3-3; and that the number of soners on Tureday, that the Exhibition shall close to the and especially those of the small or cottier class, has public on the 11th of October. The Commissioners will hold a meeting on the 15th of October, to receive the reports of of Neapolitan inequiries has been succeeded by M. Enzzu the Juries, and to take leave of the foreign Commissioners. The exhibiters, the jurors, the fereign and local co

al extent of land under crops in Ireland in 1850 was | the goods immediately afterwards. The reports of the Juries | Venice are two of its principal points. Old Ranswart fears | At Hamburg United States aix per cents. are que 5,758,292 acres, being an increase of 214,544 acres over and the names of the parties to whom prizes have been award-1849. Nearly half of this land was sown with oats. In ed will be published in the London Gezette. It is the desire 1849 there were sown 2,061,185 acres of oats, and in 1850 of the Royal Commissioners not only to present medals to the individuals to whom the juries may have awarded them, but to mark their sense of the great exertions of all the exhib .27,340 and also of the jurors, the foreign and local commiss the chairman, treasurers, and secretaries of local committees morial of the undertaking, by distributing medals to each; accompanied by a certificate and a copy of the reports of the

which will thus be presented obviously renders the distribution who take the same view. It is also currently reported that of them on a single occasion a physical impossibility. On the Emperor of Russis, who has hitherto rethe other hand, the Commissioners feel that it would be invidious to select any persons to receive their medals at one and French Go presented simultaneously, and the length of time which must and the Government of Hanover streng makes it difficult to fix any precise day on which the distribu-tion could be effected. Under these circumstances the Royal tion and influence in Europe much strengthened by their Commissioners have come to the conclusion that it will be most troops occupying such good stations in Northern Germ desirable to fix a limited period within which each individual as Hamburg and Holstein, and will be slow to abandon the and certificates from the commission, as may best suit his personal convenience. Due notice will be given on this point ports the Danish request, whilst the Austrian refuses to distribution to commence.

goods will, after paying the duties, be sold in this country. Nothing more has been yet dec ded respecting the future fate of the Crystal Palace.

The deaths in London were 1,061 last week, a number derably above the average; 565 of these deaths were of ersons below 15 years of age, and 190 occasioned by arrhosa, dysentery, and English cholers. The number of births was 1,500; the average of the last six years was 1,308. We have remarkably fine weather for the harvest; it is ery thing which could be wished; so far the work has proceeded most satisfactorily. New wheat is already in the market, and it is reported to be of excellent quality. At Marklane on Mosday more than half the wheat exhibit the Essex and Kent stands was said to be new, the weight which was almost universally heavy, ranging from 62 to 65 lbs. per bushel. New white wheat sold at from 42s, to 46s., and new red from 40s. to 42s. per quarter. New barley, of fine quality, also appeared at Marklane, and produced rom 28s. to 30s. per quarter. The weather appears to have been imilar to that experienced in this country over a great part of ntinental Europe, and harvest operations have progressed very favorably. There is some talk of potato disease both in fermany and the Netherlands, but the corn crops are geneally described as good, though not superabund

The reports from IHELAND respecting the condition of the otato crop are so contradictory that we do not think it worth while to quote them. No doubt the disease has appeared, although as yet very partially, in England.

The Bank of England returns require no comment. They show a continuous and steady increase in the bullion, though it is expected the Sardinian remittances will soon operate

The statistics of the coal trade show as increase of conumption during the past year of no less than 815,072 of coal carried coestwise; this is more remarkable on account of the great amount of that article now carried by railways. The great increase of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the United States is shown by the follow-

statement	Stand Landen Come in	with a bill will be an
COLUMN TOWN	Declared value of Bri-	Official value of
	tish and Irish produce	imports from the
	and m nufactures ex-	United States.
	ported to the U. States.	
1847	£10 974,161	THE STREET OF PARTY AS
1848	9,564,909	20,349,832
1849	11,971,028	23,916,844
1850	14,891,961	26,555,941

The Theatrical world affords nothing new. The greate em of interest in Literature is the discovery of the original etters of WALLENSTEIN, who played so important a part luring the thirty years' war with the Swedish Generals. dmirers of the military renown of the great leader of the Austrian armies have striven to remove from his memory the sproach of having betrayed his imperial master; although many perhaps have made his arquaintance only through the medium of SCHILLER's tragedy, which bears his name. The letters, which have been discovered in Sweden, contain the

We are glad that a gentleman well acquainted with t exact modus operandi of Pullures's fire annihilator, accompanied by two experienced operators, left Liverpool last week, for the purpose of visiting the United States, and bringing the invaluable capabilities of that machine fully and fairly before the American public. Thus do the O.d and the New Worlds reciprocate benefits and interchange improvements. America sends to England her reaping machine, by the use of which the British farmer will reduce the expenses of haresting from forty to fifty per cent.; and England sends to merica her fire annihilator, as a protection sgainst the most dangerous enemy society has to contend with.

It is said that the Prince DE JOINVILLE has a great in firmity, which will cause him and others much trouble should he be elected President. He has long been subjected to deafness, and it has lately increased so much that those who have stercourse with him are frequently obliged to write down what they wish to communicate. The DUKE DE NEMOURS is a man much greater ability than his brother JOINVILLE, but he is very unpopular in France. The Montagnards have not yet ned the scheme so repturously harled by them in the Assembly, when announced by Victor Hueo, of forming at some future and not very remote day the " United States of Europe." A prospectus of the plan of this confederation, is rued by the Democratic French-Spanish-Italian Commit already in circulation, written with apparent earnestness of purpose, for the incorporation of the " United States of the phole world" The authors of this manifesto, of whom M. LAMMERAIS, a heterodox priest of great literary ability, and M. MICHEL, (de Bourges,) the elequent advocate, who is now defending the political prisoners at Lyons, are the most disinguished, say that " no hing will divert them from their object, which is to promote a universal union of nations, upon the triple basis of liberty, equality, and fraternity."

A rumor of great importance, if well founded, engages pub lic attention in Paris. It is said that Ministers-elas To this add the receipts of the past week. 13,690 14 00 the prospect of simultaneous elections throughout France in 1852, and fearing that large masses of the people, disfran chied by the law of the 31st of May, will present themselve to vote at the polling-booths-have resolved that the elections shall take place successively in six departments only at once This scheme would enable a sufficient body of troops to be colcted in any given spot to enforce the observance of the res ri ted suffinge of the 31st of May. There is great improba bility attached to this rumor, but it is very extensively credited Several eminent French jurisconsults and members of the Council of State have given it as their opinion that the Prince DE JOINVILLE is eligible for election both to the Ass mbly and as President of the Republic, although it is admit their opinion, quite unequal to encounter the rough work ted that in either case his election might fail to be effectual. they would meet with on this side of the Atlantic. We are if the Assembly, after such election, refused to repeal the deglad to find that a great medal has been awarded by the Councie of banishment. This opinion is regarded as correct, and the case of Louis Napolkon is held to be an exact precedent of a similar case. French papers state the present off ctive we may mention that the challenge of Commodore STAVERS force of the army of the Republic to be 400,000 men, includ-

> The only news from Spain is the steady falling off in the customs duties since the 1st of January last, and the very awkward circumstances in which the Minister of Finance nsequently placed. The deficiency is equal to 27,000,000 rials per annum. The Minister had calculated upon an incres e of 15,000,000. The error in his estimate is, therefore equal to 42,000,000.

> The troops in the capital of PORTUGAL are insubordinate and political affairs in that country are far from being settled. New revelations of the almost incredible lengths to which Italian despotism is now proceeding issue daily from the press. Mr. GLanstonn's deliberate and dignified exposure DE GIRARDIN'S jublication in the columns of La Presse, of

> ery movement extends throughout ITALY, and that Milan and

that he is now no longer able to prevent an outbreak, and sake for reinforcements, which the Government cannot spare.

Stenzy is regarded, however, as the place where the first democratic rising will be manifested.

An idea of the immense amount of United States securities

The whole surface of GERMANY, vast as it is, does not furnish a single item of reliable news. Austria and Prussia, through their monarche and ministers, seem to be endeavor gland and France have renewed their protest to the Diet at Frankfort against the proposed incorporation of the Austrian ex-German provinces in the Germanic Confederation, and there are at least three of the members of that Confederation prporation question, has united with the English goats 18,124; poultry 617,145.

The value of the stock on each class of holdings from one time, and to omit others. And further, it is clearly desirable test against it. The Danes are very much dissatisfied with the medals, the certificates, and the reports should be the continued occupation of Holstein by the Austrian troops, necessarily elapse before the whole of them can be prepared Danish request that the Duchy may be at once evacuated by may make such arrangements for receiving medals, books, These garrisons are, moreover, a check upon Prussia, and serve and certificates from the commission, as may best suit his to humble that Power. In fact, the Prussian Minister supas soon as the Commissioners are able to fix a time for the ply, and even sends reinforcements to the army already quartered in Holstein. It is not unlikely that an interruption of the present hollow truce between Austria and Prussia may grow out of this affair. Austria has also work cutting out Lombardy and Venice in particular. In fact, every where is exhibited strong marks of opposition to the hand of centralizing despotism, which is blighting and withering every thing

> The war at the Cape of Good Hope threatens retard the progress and prosperity of that colony. The contest will be both protracted and costly. Our troops, although gallant in action, and capable of great endur are few in number, and have to engage with a subtle noying, enemy. The frontier is too extended to be effectually projected by stationary posts—the patrol duty is exceedingly herassing; a general engagement is avoided by the Caffres, and no more decisive result can be obtained than an occasions skirmish, in which some dozen of the enemy are placed hors de combat. The Cape Town Mail of July 1st takes a very

gloomy view of the position of affairs, and says:

"We receive, week after week, lamentable news of the murder of travellers, the burning of homesteads, the devastation of wide tracts of country, where the horizon is described as lighted up at night by the flames of described farmhouses. There is no wonder that, as our correspondent writes, a general gloom prevails at Graham's Town. The frontier colo eral gloom prevails at Graham's Town. The frontier colo-nists have certainly done almost all that has been done during the last aix months, and that is not a little, for the defence of the colony. But there is no concert, no system; in a word, no Government. Our enemies are united, and the colonists, the troops, the military officers, the civil authori-ties are working, if not absolutely against one another, at least without conservation or aymosthy. The levies are about least without co-operation or sympathy. The levies are about to return to their homes. Sir Harry Smith, who lately announced the approaching close of the war, has ordered a Eu-ropean force of three hundred men to be embodied at Graham's Town for a term of six months. But under the present sys-tem there is no apparent reason why the war should not con-tinue for six years. Yet, with a colonial Parliament, uniting all classes of the colonists in a phalanx for the common de fence, and with Sir Andries Stockenstrom as commandant general of the celonial forces on the frontier, this wretched con test, which is wasting the best blood and devouring the wealth of the border districts, might be brought to a close in six

The whirlwind of revolution appears to have reached even the Celestial Empire. Late arrivals from Hone Kone bring a letter from the correspondent of the "Daily News," which it in Africa and Asia.

city of Canton by the insurgent mass, which, like a mighty ocean, is moving gradually but irresistibly onward, involving ruin in its course, unless the Mandarina declare themselves, and thus basten the downfall of the present dynasty: fall it assuredly will, and it will be well if the event finds our countrymen with sufficient navel force for their protection. Alternative manufacture and carried with sufficient navel force for their protection. pointed to suppress the rebellion, have been carried off by regal honors, to the terror of the reigning and legitimate sovereign, who, fearing the disaffection of his troops, quartered liers from the capital; if these soldiers, in example of the local orce, fraternize with the rebels, and re-echo the rebel shout, Down with the Tartar dynasty, the consummation will be reached sooner than the friends of the pretender expect."

The Friend of China, June 23, 1851, writes: "A few more months will assuredly decide the fate of the apire. At enmity with the very name "Tartar Dynasty"—enmity which every individual whose heart is in the right nee will feel, when he remembers the career of barbarism place will feel, when he remembers the career of barbarism the blood-thirsty despots have run during the last quarter of a century—we indulge the carnest hope that a better tate is about to dawn on China's relations with foreign countries; that the benighted millions of its population will be permitted to hold with us a freer and more social intercourse; and that, so long closed against any advance in civilization, it is now about to be opened indeed."

"The China Mail hesitates to designate the outlaws now to seems by the name of rable last it should be construed.

that the editor believed the scheme was to subvert the Manchu dynasty. But, although the Mail looks upon the rebels as desperadoes, it cautiously admits 'his Maiaste. desperadoes, it cautiously admits 'his Majesty seems at length to be seriously alarmed,' and publishes the subjoined mem-rial of Su-Ting-Kwei, which affords internal svidence that the Government has substantial cause to fear :

the Government has substantial cause to fear:

"Su-Ting-Kwei, corresponding secretary of the cabinet for the board of war, addressed the Emperor on an ancient text, importing that where the good man begins well he will succeed in the end. He would have rejoiced to see the re-establishment of the daily readings, before recommended by a vice-president of the board of ceremonies, but negatived by the board in cauncil. As these cannot be, he beaceches his Majesty to keep two matters constantly in remembrance—first, that the banditti in the Two Kwang are not yet put down; secondly, that the English barbarians are constantly on the lor a cause of quarrel with him. The memorial is a colorably long homily on self government, both for the sake of erably long homily on self government, both for the sake of advantage to be conferred on others by example, and of the animent of the knowledge which secures a right judgment the selection of fit persons to serve the State "

[Overland China Mail, June 23.

"The Hong Kong Register, on the other hand, affects the nt composure, and assures its readers there is no ground prehension in a political point of view, although com-ally "no doubt the effect of these disorders will be injurious to trade, but we should hardly expect to any extent.
One effect they are likely to have, if not put down shortly,

ruction of Canton as a place of export."

[Overland Register, June 23. Averar 22.—The most satisfactory news of the morning s that the great aggregate meeting of the Catholics in Dublin, held on Tuesday last, has passed off with no other de netration than many long and loud speeches and a few

The challenge of the commander of the American vacht America" has been accepted by Mr. R. STEPHERSON, M. P., in the following terms :

" Royal Yacht Squadron Club House, Aug. 19, 1851. "In reply to the proposition made by Commodore So versa, Mr. Stephenson agrees to sait his schooner yacht Titania against the New York yacht America, for the sum of £100 each; the course to be from the Nab Light to a station twenty miles off. Vessels having run or tacked to windward, as the case may be, from the starting point to the mation v. seel, that point of superiority will be decided, and £50 awarded. The commodore, Lord Wilson, will then start the yachts again to return to the Nab, when the other point of sailing, and the remaining portion of the stakes, will be awarded.

The stakes, before starting, to be lodged with the Earl of Wilton. It is the wish of the owners of the two vessels that the Earl of Wilton's decision shall be final. Both vessels to be sailed in every respect to the best advantage. The Earl of Wilton will start the vessels on the earliest day be considers pirable for the purpose.

The American stock market this week has been ex ren quiet, with very little doing. Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., of the Stock Exchange, report the following as the present

Inited States 5 per cent. bonds. 1862 Do. 6 per cent. do...... Do 6 per cent. do. York cty 5 per cent...... 1856-1870 sion city 5 per cent bonds..... Mary land 5 per cent. sterling bonds

held by foreigners may be formed from the fact that, of flagrante delicto, and glorying in their crime; the inten-\$951,000 forming the half-yearly interest due on the State tion expressed in the journals and by men of note to make debt of Pennsylvania on the 1st instant, no less than \$621,000 was due to foreign holders, only \$320,000 coming to domestic holders. According to this, about thirty millions of dol-lars of the debt of that State is held in Europe, leaving but ten millions in the hands of United States capitalists.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, AUGUST 18, 1851.

We have no stirring intelligence to send you by his mail, either from France or other portions of to Spain the possession of Cuba. the continent. But events seem to me to be surely conducting here, and throughout Europe, to another conflict between the despotic and democratic tiples; and I see no signs of that union and concert of action among the friends of rational liberty which would make the triumph of democracy safe and desirable. On the contrary, in this country, which is to commence and perhaps determine the result of the strife, these men, by their divisions upon names, are ensuring the destruction of liberty either by otism or anarchy. The hopes of the revolu in Prance were never higher, their prospects never better, then I have just read an interesting letter from Leipsic, giving

an account of the public ceremony which took place there on the 9th instant, upon the occasion of the inauguration of a bronze statue in honor of SAMURE HAHNEMANN, the inventor of the homosopathic method of curing diseases. Dr. Hahne- it to all the nations of the globe. mann was not born at Leipsic, but at Meissen, in Saxony, "If the maritime Powers have a duty to perform town on the 10th of April, 1755. He resided, however, at the Spain, and at the same time to their own national interests former place from 1812 to 1821, and practised his method as an with so much success that the spothecaries of the The attachment of the Cuban colonists to the city took the alarm, fearing that their occupation would soon the most efficient barrier which it is possible to oppor be gone—homeopathic practitioners being in the habit of pre-paring their own medicines. They therefore commenced against their dangerous rival a series of persecutions and secutions which, after eleven years of struggle, resulted in lriving the doctor from the city. The regular physicians, pining with the apothecaries, retitioned Government force against him a law common in Germany, forbidding physicians to administer medicines prepared by themselves. This was done, and Hahnemann retired to Gothen, whose duke invited him to settle there.

Leipsic has just made to the illustrious homosopathist ignal reparation. A fine colossal bronze statue, repres its subject in a sitting posture, has been raised to him, and occupies a position at the entrance of the public promenade near the theatre and gate of Blumenberg. The procession of honor was composed of the numerous disciples of the doctor, of the municipal authorities of the city, and of many of the principal citizens. Hymns were chanted, and an oration prounced by a distinguished homospathist, which was followwas "similia similibus curantur." The statue was then solemnly remitted to the care of the Fathers of the city of and to some others of the same category to leave to the favorite resort of Hahnemann, and many were present at the inauguration who remembered having often seen strolling arrow-minded persecutions.

About the time that these ceremonies were taking place at Leipsic in honor of HARNEMANN, the homeopathists of Paris vere giving a farewell banquet to Dr. Muzz, one of his most carry into effect." stinguished disciples. Dr. M., after having largely contributed to the introduction and propagation of homes pathy in America, is gone to spread the knowledge and practice of

The European public had for many months lost sight to him by the Sultan, and lying within his dominions of Asia Minor. A letter from Smyrns, published in a Belgian jour nal, reported that they were becoming the seat of grave disorders, that assassinations had become there of almost daily occurrence. The letter bas elicited from M. de Lamartine's journal, Le Pays, the following information touching this

unkind intention is manifest. The territory granted by the Sultan to M. DE LANARTINE is peopled exclusively by Turks, shepherds and tillers of the soil. These Turks, like their nvely by Torks. single case of personal outrage committed in the territory, and that was by a foreigner, a Greek. It is equally false that M. de Lamertine proposes to work these lands by means of Euro-pean colonists. It is, on the convrary, within our knowledge that he refused, after his return from Smyrns, all propositions to accept grants from him, unwilling to be instr removing from their native country cultivators who at this time would find there neither their language, their climete, nor their customs. M. d. Lamar'ine is at present serking t raise a primary fund necessary for the commencement of th profitable working of this rich possession."

The new work of LAMARTINE, The History of the Restoation, has excited much attention here. And it has stirred up in many a bosom the fires of poli ical and personal ani- ner in which the members of the Bon-parte family seek to osities, which were almost extinct, and which it were bette perhaps not to have revived. The chapter on the execution the Duke n'Engaran, which has just gone the rounds of public attention to the work as a matter of speculation Range DE ROVIGO, a son of Gen. SAVARY, Bonaparte's principal instrument in that murder, is now a Legitimist, and a mem ber of the editorial corps of that party in Paris. His indienation was very naturally aroused by the unworthy part which the historian makes Savary play in the tragedy of Vincenne The wrath of the son thus breaks forth upon this subject the columns of the Corsaire:

"We defy M. DE LAMARTINE, who has by turns flatter and viitined all Governments, who has written the Girondia and the History of the Restoration, who has written coron tion odes, and gilded the guilletine, we defy him to cite the guilletine, we defy him to cite the guilletine with the written of the written of the guilletine was a single to this written. single one of his books which is entitled to this epigraph of Montaigne, 'This is a book of good faith.' To secure the sale of his book M. de Lamarune has burrowed with eager hands in the storehouse of political bates. He has exhumed calumnies disdained by history; he has wilfully and delicerately attempted to make gain and attract attention by the ripping up and re-aditing of old scandals. He commenced with a splendid culogy of the restoration, and there was great commotion in the R-yalist Exchange; he atoned for this homage rendered to a brilliant past by a frightful diarribe against Gen. Canonnas, that glorious soldier whom the First Consul was unable to dishonor or to seduce, and the old remains of the Empire clapped their hands. And then, as was necessary at any cost to conciliate the Jacobin sympathy of Vincennes, and has made what he calls unedited light to eream from it upon the man of the 18 brumaire.

dignation is drawing us on; yet there is one thought that suggests itself, and it is sufficient to pacify us. The pen that s throwing mud upon the memory of our father is the same that strove to dishonor the memory of the Queen Maria An'oi nette, which wrote the application of Robespierre, and attempted that of Philippe Egalué."

PARIS, AUGUST 21, 1851. The late insurrectional movement in Cuba is ex ting considerable interest here. The Constituionnel, which has a better right than any other ournal of Paris to be considered as the Govern ment organ, has a long leader of two and a half columns upon the subject this morning. Toward its close the article thus alludes to the United

"The Government of the United States has ever disclaim ed, as it is bound to do by the law of nations and by the letter of treaties, all the expeditions attempted by the Americans against Cuba; but it has not energetically reprebem. This time too it will be unable to restrain the arden spirits that are dreaming of fortune in the annexation o Cubs to the Union. It has no means of scion upon the local authorities, which will not fail to aid the advents The American Government will not be able to arrive at seri oue results but by means of its navy. We will see if Mr FILLWORE will evince upon this occasion the good faith and the energy which did so much honor to Gen. TATLON.

"If we are slow to believe in the existence of a m

stually given by them to the egitators of Cuba ; the symp which a whole party openly professes for these as the violent manifestations which have intimidated justice and enforced the acquittal of Lopez and his accomplithe annexation of Cuba the battle-cry of the next Presider tial election, all these accumulated facts go to prove that there exists with a considerable portion of the American people a strong, unreasoning, irresistible desire to lay hands up Queen of the Antilles. And the emergency may be fore seen when France and England will be called upon by Spain to keep the engagement contracted twenty five years ago to protect Cubs. An English journal already makes a clear allusion to this eventuality, and recalls to mind in a summary manner the reasons which induced the Powers to guerant

large part of the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and cover the rest, let them succeed in seizing Cube-that is to say, the most important military station of the West Indies—and is it to be believed that Hayti will long escape them? Do we not know that two years ago a proposition was made to the American Government to make the conquest of Hayti, and annex it to the Union, if the American Government would permit the contractors to meet the expenses of the conquest by selling into slavery Soulouque and his subjects? Who believes that it would be difficult to excite insurrection in would have succeeded in Cuba ! Thus by little and little the Americans would go the rounds of the Anulies, and by a passage opened to the Pacific ocean, the United States would find themselves in a position to interdict the access to

Spain on its side is bound to render this duty casy to them American cupidity. We do not think that hithe has done all that she could do, or all that she ought to do, conciliate the affections of the Creoles Important reforms have been long since demanded, and unres

I find in the last letters from the East the fol owing notice of American diplomacy in Constan-

"The Porte is inflexible with regard to the Italian refe gers, who have given him so much trouble, and whose exion has been ordered. In this number is included one M. LEMI, who, in the absence of the Minister of the United States, had succeeded in getting himself nominated employe in the American chancellery for the purpose of enjoying the privileges and immunities which belong to that character The Porte refused to permit this subterfuge; and upon the arrival of the Charge d'Affaires who preceded the return to Constantinople of Mr. Mansu, (looked for on the 15th.) a note of remonstrance was addressed to him which had the ed by the recital of some latin verses, of which the chorus desired effect. M. LEMI was consequently deprived of American protection, and orders were immediately given to him Leipsic. The spot where the statue has been erected was This M. Lant had, it seems, in the latter part of July, repaired to Kutaveh to deliver to Kossuth some despetches from the revolutionary committee of London. The Au on the grounds the object, and finally the victim, of mean and Ambassador, informed of the fact, made it the subject of official complaint. This incident give to the Turkish Government lively displeasure, and contributed no little to provoke the rigorous measures which it now appears determined to

Another severe blow has just fallen upon the Republican press of Paris. M. SARRANS, one of he veterans of the French press, a member of the late Constituent Assembly, and M. Coo, manager of the journal La Semaine, have been senten the princely domains of M. DE LAMARTINE in the East, ceded the former to 2,000fr. fine and six months' imprisonment, the latter to 2,000fr. fine and three months imprisonment, for an article of which M. Serrans, was the uthor, published in the Semains on the 16th of May last. The article criticized severely the treatment of the political prisoners of Belle Isle : and it was charged with repeating odious and refuted charges against the Government, in a manner and with a purpose calculated to excite hate against said Government, and bring it into contempt. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circums ances; when sentence, as intimated above, was immediately propon

republican journal, for an article against capital punishment. This young gentleman, who is now undergoing his sente in one of the prisons of the city, has just received a testimo nial of respect and sympathy, signed by some fifty of the editors of Great Britain. The letter is couched in terms of indignation and censure against the measures of this Government restrictive of the liberty of the press that none of the journals venture to reproduce in full. Such as did so would publiess soon see their editors sharing with Hugo his cell in the famous prison of the Conciergerie.

We have just had here two notable specimens of the man re-establish royal customs in their relations with those about them, even during the Republic.

JEROME BONAPARTE, uncle of the President, Marshal and he newspapers, was well calculated to effect this, and call Governor of the invalids, refused a few days since to attend the funeral ceremonies at the Invalids in honor of Marshal Sebastiani. Upon two previous similar occasions Marshal Jerome Bonsparte, Governor of the Invelids, has refused to be present. Why? He is, for sooth, ex-King of West; halis, and his being present at a funeral ceremony of any person less than a King would be a condescen from dignity of which he is incapable. Yet the three marshals whom he has thus slighted were unquestionable " older and better soldiers" than himself, and his superiors in actual dignity, being marshals of earlier date by several years.

M. BOULAY, Vice President of the Republic, an old, inti mate, and devoted friend of M. Louis Napoleon Banaparte. President, has last we'k been united in marriage to a most worthy lady. The President himself was not present at the remony. Plain Mr. Boulay was too far beneath the Prince in birth, expectations, and present station for such a thing to

It is supposed that a reconciliation has taken place ween the Passidear and his cousin Pienas, who a year past, since his too hasty return from Africa, been voting in opposition with the most rabid Montaguards. M. PISHER BONAFARTE OF E- his leg lately in a wild caper of horseback. The Pre-ident instantly called on his cousin The meeting is said to have been very affecting, and the re conciliation complete. Nobody ever other than republican from spite.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Franklin has arrived at New York, from Cowes on the 28th ultimo. Through the Telegraph we are put in possession of the following

Corron since the sailing of the America has been active at ad advance. The sales are 20,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 7,000 bales. The quotations are, fair Orleans bid; fair Mobil Sid; fair Uplands 54d.

The QUEEN atter ded the great regatta at Cowes, and at the close sent £5 to the crew of the America with which to drink her health.

Ireland is believed to be on the brink of a great crisis. The new Catholic association has defied the law and Government in the most open manner, and the Catholic presses are equally violent in their denunciations of the Anti-Papal bill, and in the expression of a determination to violate and set the law at naught. A new and comprehensive field of agitation is thus opened, and the controversy is proceeding in the most virulent manner. The Government, it is unders ood, is not disposed to over-look the matter, but will prosecute with the utmost rigor all those Catholic Bishops who assumed the titles of their respective sees on the occasion of the recent demonstration at Dublin.

insurrection in Cuba, we have still less faith in its chances of Sebastian was stabled to the heart recently, at a The daughter of the English Vice Consul at St. ball, by a young officer of the engineers, whose addresses had been prohibited by the lady's parents.